

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2030

To bring the FBI to full strength to carry out its mission.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 17, 2005

Mr. BIDEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To bring the FBI to full strength to carry out its mission.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Full-strength Bureau
5 Initiative Act of 2005” or the “FBI Act of 2005”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Throughout its history, the FBI has been
9 an integral part of anti-crime investigatory efforts in
10 the United States.

11 (2) While the FBI has increased its overall FBI
12 field agent numbers by more than 1,000 since pre-

1 9/11 levels, it has increased its counter-terror agents
2 by more than 2,000. While this staffing-up of in-
3 creased resources for counter-terror investigations is
4 necessary and proper, it has had the unintended
5 consequence of precluding the FBI from adequately
6 and satisfactorily discharging its traditional anti-
7 crime investigatory efforts.

8 (3) The FBI's shift to counterterrorism has re-
9 duced the Bureau's involvement in traditional crime
10 investigations, including—

11 (A) fewer agents to the successful High In-
12 tensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) task
13 forces;

14 (B) fewer violent crime cases, as the Bu-
15 reau has reduced the number of agents com-
16 mitted to Federal-State-local task forces like
17 "Safe Streets" and Violent Crime Task Forces;
18 and

19 (C) fewer agents handling bank robbery
20 and white collar crimes, which involve technical
21 areas of investigative expertise that State and
22 locals often lack.

23 (4) Before September 11, 2001, the FBI had
24 7,738 field agents fulfilling traditional anti-crime ef-
25 forts. The President has proposed a fiscal year 2006

1 budget with less than 6,700 field agents fulfilling
2 these same functions.

3 (5) The FBI is thus faced with a gap of 1,000
4 field agents in its traditional anti-crime function,
5 compromising the investigations the FBI is able to
6 undertake and to assist in.

7 (6) The FBI's traditional anti-crime investiga-
8 tions complement and assist investigations by State
9 and local law enforcement around the country.

10 (7) Through direct assistance and various joint
11 task forces, the FBI provides invaluable expertise
12 and resources to help State and local law enforce-
13 ment agencies combat criminal enterprises impacting
14 their local communities.

15 (8) The post 9-11 reprogramming of FBI
16 agents from criminal to counterterrorism investiga-
17 tions is occurring at the many State and local agen-
18 cies that are facing tough budget cuts that is reduc-
19 ing their capacity to fight crime.

20 (9) In a recent survey, 27 of 44 major urban
21 police departments surveyed are experiencing a "cop
22 crunch". Cleveland, Ohio, has lost 250 officers in
23 2004, 15 percent of its force. New York City has
24 lost 3,400 over the last three years. Pittsburgh,

1 Pennsylvania, has lost $\frac{1}{4}$ of its force, and Philadel-
2 phia has lost 2,000 officers.

3 (10) Compounding the lack of local revenue
4 many local jurisdictions are faced with since 9–11,
5 Federal financial assistance to local law enforcement
6 has been reduced every year for the past 4 years.

7 (11) The FBI is charged with preventing ter-
8 rorism and fighting traditional crime. In order for
9 the FBI to attain both critical goals, the FBI needs
10 an additional 1,000 agents to do the job.

11 **SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR MORE AGENTS.**

12 There are authorized to be appropriated
13 \$160,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 through
14 2010 to fund 1,000 Federal Bureau of Investigations field
15 agents in addition to the number of Federal Bureau of
16 Investigations field agents serving on the date of enact-
17 ment of this Act.

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